



PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
(Case No. MBHB00-743)

In re Application of:)
Joachim Zell)
Serial No.: 09/657,893) Group Art Unit: 2621
Filed : September 8, 2000) Examiner: Not Yet Assigned
For: **FILM RESTORATION SYSTEM**)

Assistant Commissioner of Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

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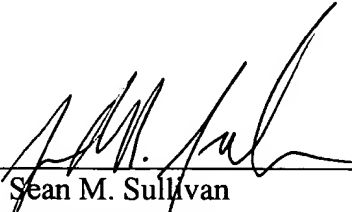
SUBMISSION OF CERTIFIED COPY OF PRIORITY DOCUMENT

Applicants submit herewith a certified copy of the priority document, United Kingdom Patent Application No. 9921331.6, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §119. Applicants respectfully request that the above-captioned application be afforded the benefit of the filing date of the United Kingdom Patent Application.

Respectfully submitted,

DATED: November 3, 2000

By :


Sean M. Sullivan
Registration No. 40,191



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

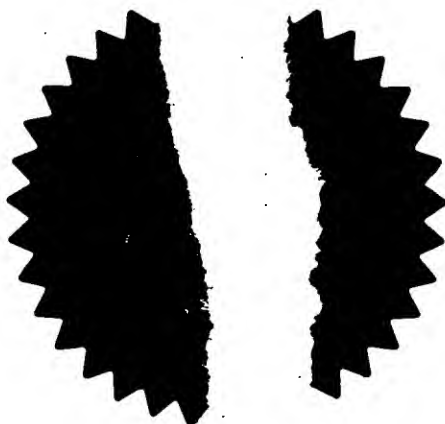
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1. Your reference	6.15.71023	10SEP99 F475440-1 D00027
2. Patent application number (The Patent Office will fill in this part)	9921331.6	
3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)	Pandora International Limited The Old Rectory Springhead Road Northfleet Kent DA11 8HG	
Patents ADP number (if you know it)	6423990002	
If the applicant is a corporate body, give country/state of incorporation	UK	
4. Title of the invention	Film Restoration System	
5. Name of your agent (if you have one)	Frank B. Dehn & Co.	
"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)	179 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4EL	
Patents ADP number (if you know it)	166001	
6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number	Country	Priority application number (if you know it)
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Description 14

Claim(s)

Abstract

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Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

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11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

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Michael J. Butler
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Film Restoration System

5 The present invention relates to the conversion of
images stored on cinematographic film to corresponding
electrical signals. More particularly, the invention
relates to methods of modifying the electrical signals
so as to compensate for degradation of the
10 cinematographic film.

Cinematographic film has now been in existence for
over one hundred years. There is a wealth of history and
entertainment in existence on this medium, in nearly
every country in the world. However, photographic film
15 degrades with age. Thus, there is a need for methods to
counteract damage done to the film by the passage of
time, damage caused by bad storage or careless handling,
and so forth.

Methods of correcting for fading in film are known
20 in the art. For example, US 5,212,518 in the name of
Yamatoya & Co., Ltd. describes a method in which the
unfaded values of pixels in a digital image obtained
from film are estimated by assuming a level of dye loss
for the film such that the faded pixels in the image can
25 be replaced by pixels having an estimated value
corresponding to the unfaded image. US 5,796,874 also
relates to a method of restoring faded images using a
mathematical model to represent the fading. However,
these documents only address the general concept of
30 correcting the image for fading of the film.

However, visual defects in cinematographic film
also occur due to defects on the film such as scratches
and dirt. Such defects, unlike film fading, are not
uniform across each frame of film and so must be
35 corrected in a different manner.

Scratches in cinematographic film are usually
caused by hard particulate matter being in contact with

the soft film emulsion or the relatively soft film backing. This can occur if the hard particulate matter is embedded in the film transport rollers, or if it gets between layers of the film. Thus, the scratches are
5 formed in the film transport direction, which in all but a small number of specialist large format materials corresponds to a longitudinal direction with respect to the film frame. Two sorts of scratch can occur, namely 'black' or 'white' scratches. If emulsion is removed
10 from negative film material, the scratch on resulting projected positive material will be a 'black' scratch. If emulsion is removed from a positive material, the overall result when viewed on a projection screen will be white. This is because negative film is never
15 projected as such, but contact printed into positive material for viewing. In the case of colour film, the film material will have three emulsion layers, and any or all of these layers can be 'scratched'. Scratches normally extend over a number of film frames.

20 Defects also appear on film from dirt which has built up on the film surface. It is inevitable that old film material will get dirt particles attached to it. Whilst there are many film cleaning techniques, they are never perfect, and dirt is always present to some
25 degree or another in old film material. Usually, a particular dirt defect will be present on only one film frame. The defect may be a "white" defect or a "black" defect.

According to an invention disclosed herein, there
30 is provided a method of scanning frames of cinematographic film to generate digital values of pixels constituting images on the film frames, wherein pixels corresponding to defects on the film are identified and the values of such pixels are adjusted to
35 compensate for the defects, the identification of the pixels corresponding to defects on the film being carried out by identifying pixels whose value is beyond

a predetermined threshold.

Thus a maximum and / or minimum threshold value may be set. For example, if the range of values for pixels is 0 to 255 representing pure black to pure white, then
5 an upper threshold could be 245 to identify "white" defects and a lower threshold could be 10 to identify "black" defects.

Such thresholds may not always be sufficient to distinguish defects from picture material. Furthermore,
10 it is desirable to distinguish between defects which are scratches and defects which are dirt because it is desirable to correct them in different ways.

One way of determining whether a pixel whose value is beyond a threshold is part of a scratch, is to
15 determine whether there are other pixels having a value beyond the threshold which are generally aligned with that pixel in the direction of film transport. If one envisages a column a few pixels wide on a film frame, extending in the direction of film transport, a
20 longitudinal series of pixels in this column which are beyond the threshold is indicative that there is a scratch. A scratch correction technique can then be used.

One way of determining whether a pixel whose value
25 is beyond a threshold is part of a dirt defect, is to determine whether the corresponding pixel in a preceding or subsequent frame is also beyond the threshold. Dirt defects are usually restricted to a single frame, and if the corresponding pixel on adjacent frames is not beyond
30 the threshold then a dirt defect is indicated and a suitable correction technique can be used. If the corresponding pixels on adjacent frames are also beyond the threshold, then it indicates that the defect may be a scratch or that there may be no defect at all and the
35 value arises from genuine picture content.

Alternatively, the value of the corresponding pixel in a preceding or subsequent frame may be compared with

the value of the pixel whose value is beyond a threshold. If the corresponding pixel values on adjacent frames are different from the pixel by more than a predetermined threshold (in a range of 20 to 30, typically of value 24), then the pixel is treated as being dirt.

The detection of defects may be carried out solely using the steps outlined above, with entire frames being analysed for pixels beyond the threshold. Alternatively, and particularly in the case of scratches, there may be a preliminary manual step to identify one or more pixels in a scratch. An operator could for example position a cursor on a scratch on a viewing monitor. The method of the invention will then be used to identify the remaining pixels corresponding to the scratch by looking only in a column of a chosen width in the frame concerned, and in subsequent frames, on the basis that the scratch will extend generally in the direction of film transport. This will reduce time as it will not be necessary to analyse each pixel in each frame. Where an operator discerns that there are relatively few scratches on a film, this may be the most efficient way of proceeding. If there are many scratches then it may be better to analyse all pixels and to perform the operation completely automatically.

The correction of defects may be carried out by replacing the pixel values by values obtained from pixels adjacent the defect. In the case of a scratch, these would be the values of pixels on either side of the scratch. Thus the digital value with which each identified pixel is replaced is obtained by interpolation along the lateral line of the image in which the pixel to be replaced is located. In the case of a dirt defect, interpolation could be done in a similar manner, using pixels in any chosen direction adjacent the defect. However, preferably correction of pixels in dirt defects is carried out by interpolation

using the values of the corresponding pixel in the preceding and subsequent frame. This is because dirt defects are usually restricted to a single frame.

5 A further characteristic of dirt defects is that they may not have as sharp edges as scratch defects. It may therefore be necessary to identify pixels surrounding the pixel or pixels beyond the threshold, which are not themselves beyond the threshold but represent the "grey" edge of the dirt defect. These
10 would then also be corrected.

When scratch correction is to be carried out using interpolation from the values of pixels either side of the scratch, a problem is that there is an increased chance of the correction being visible if the scratch is
15 greater than a certain width. The result may not be as objectionable as a scratch but it is undesirable. Thus in a preferred embodiment of the present invention a novel method of scratch correction is carried out, and this is inventive in its own right regardless of the
20 method of scratch detection.

Thus, an invention disclosed herein provides a method of scanning frames of cinematographic film to generate digital values of pixels constituting images on the film frames, in which pixels corresponding to a
25 scratch defect on a film frame are identified and the values of such pixels are adjusted to compensate for the defect, wherein if the width of the scratch exceeds a predetermined number of pixels, at least one column of pixels from within the scratch defect is removed, image
30 pixels outside the scratch defect are moved in to compensate for the removed pixels, and the remaining pixels within the scratch defect are corrected by using values interpolated from pixels on either side of the scratch.

35 A further problem with cinematographic film is flicker. There are many sources of flicker. Commonly this is caused by the beating between the commonly used

indoor lights (Halogen Mercury lights, or 'HMI') and the camera shutter. Flicker may also be produced by variations in the film transport in continuous motion film development baths. Thus, it has been realised that there are several types of flicker, each of which needs a different correction mechanism. Lamp flicker causes a variation in colour temperature, which therefore selectively affects the colour balance of the film material. This will need differential correction in red green and blue to restore it. Camera shutter flicker affects the overall light level. This can therefore be corrected by processing the red, green and blue values together. Film processing errors can cause either light level variations, which can be corrected as in the camera shutter problems, or colour balance shifts, and therefore require differential shifts in each colour. In accordance with a further invention disclosed herein it is possible to correct for each of these types of flicker.

Thus, in accordance with this invention there is provided a method of correcting for flicker in digital images obtained by scanning frames of cinematographic film, comprising the steps of: identifying frames in which flicker is present; identifying relatively bright regions in those frames whose brightness is above a predetermined level, and correcting digital pixels in those relatively bright regions so as to compensate for the effect of flicker.

Thus if digital pixel values range from 0 (black) to 255 (white) then the threshold for relatively bright regions may be set at between 90 and 100, 96 in a preferred embodiment, and only pixels in these regions will be subject to flicker adjustment.

Flicker may be identified in the standard manner. Thus, an operator will play back a sequence of digital images obtained from scanning the frames of cinematographic film and the flicker will be visible to

him due to the variation in light level of the frames. The operator then selects those images (typically corresponding to about one in every three or four frames) which have a noticeably lower light level as the
5 images requiring flicker correction.

Preferably, the relatively bright regions of a frame in which flicker is present are separated into those containing objects which are stationary as regards a sequence of frames, and those which move during the
10 sequence of frames. The values of pixels in regions representing a stationary object are replaced by values obtained by interpolation between the corresponding pixels in the previous and subsequent frame. The pixels in regions representing a moving object are rescaled
15 using a constant derived from the ratio of the average brightness of the moving object in the images in which flicker is not present to those in which flicker is present.

The present invention also extends to systems,
20 apparatus and software for carrying out the methods described above, and to recorded images which have had defects and / or flicker corrected using the methods described. Some aspects of the correction of defects may also be applicable to still photographic images.

25 Preferred embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figures 1a to 1c show scratch correction of a digital image according to one embodiment of the
30 invention;

Figure 2 shows a strip of cinematographic film with a substantially vertical scratch running through several frames of the film; and

Figure 3 shows schematically an embodiment of the
35 invention in which pixels surrounding pixels identified as corresponding to dirt on the film are also treated as corresponding to dirt on the screen.

In a first embodiment of the invention, an operator manually enters the position of a pixel in a scratch on one frame. To do this, the operator will have positioned the cursor on a scratched pixel.

5 The pixel values are analysed under the assumption that 'white' scratches will have (in an 8 bit quantisation) values above a maximum threshold. This threshold can be varied, but typically will be value 245. Similarly, 'black' scratches will be below a
10 variable minimum threshold. This threshold will typically be 10. Thus firstly, the user determines the mode of material that he wishes to scratch correct from positive or negative, which then chooses which threshold is used for scratch detection.

15 Scratches usually will contain continuous positional information. Thus a scratched pixel is highly likely to have another scratched pixel next to it. A two stage identification for scratches is therefore provided. It is possible to look at the neighbours of
20 the manually identified scratch position, and apply the threshold, and decide whether they are scratched or not. The scratched pixels are stored as a list of (x,y) co-ordinates.

 In an alternative embodiment, scratches are
25 identified without manual intervention. This is because it is possible to threshold the entire image with the threshold values, and identify all the potentially scratched pixels in the image. Any such pixels whose neighbours also have a value beyond the threshold will
30 be identified as part of a scratch. This automatic detection mode can be used 'stand alone' or as an addition to the manual scratch identification system.

 In a further extension to the above (which describes the case of monochrome material) it is
35 possible to detect scratches in coloured material. This material will have three emulsion layers. Any or all of these layers can be 'scratched'. Therefore, after

choosing the material (positive or negative) each of the pixels is tested independently for 'scratch' thresholding in Red, Green, and Blue. It is possible to choose different thresholds in each colour if desired.

5 In the 'colour' case lists of (x,y) addresses of scratched pixels in each of the red, green, and blue images are obtained.

To correct the detected pixels corresponding to the scratches on the film, lateral interpolation is used.
10 This works well, as the scratch direction, as explained earlier is predominantly longitudinal. Note that in the colour system, it is necessary to 'repair' each layer independently, by interpolating for scratched blue pixels in the blue layer, for scratched red pixels in
15 the red layer, and similarly for the green layer.

The interpolated values for replacing scratched pixels are obtained using the following equation where N is the width of a scratch in a number of pixels, p_n is the nth pixel in the scratch, p_l is the pixel immediately
20 to the left of the scratch and p_r is the pixel immediately to the right of the scratch:

$$p_n = ((1-n)/N) \times p_l + (n/N) \times p_r$$

25 Alternatively, more complex interpolations such as those described in chapter 4.3.2 at pages 113 and 114 of "Digital Image Processing" by W K Pratt, published by Wiley Interscience, ISBN 0-471-01888-0 can be used.

In an improvement to the embodiment described
30 above, as shown in Figures 1a to 1c, if the scratch width is greater than a certain threshold (typically 6 pixels at normal broadcast resolution, or 10 pixels at high definition), interpolation across the scratch will produce noticeable defects. Whilst these defects may not
35 be as annoying as scratches, another algorithm is used to produce more preferable results. If it is decided that the scratch is greater than the threshold width

then the two portions of the image (the parts either side of the scratch) are moved laterally by an amount so as to approximately halve the remaining scratch width. Thus if the scratch is 10 pixels wide, the left hand
5 part of the picture is moved 3 pixels to the right, and the right hand half of the picture is moved 3 pixels to the left. The column (3 pixels wide) on the far left of the image will then contain no picture information and so is filled with 'blanking' values (typically 0) , and
10 correspondingly with the column on the right hand side of the picture. Thus the picture width 'shrinks' slightly where scratches are removed, but this is not easily detectable. The residual column in the centre of the picture (now 4 pixels wide) is then filled as if it
15 were a conventional scratch, as described earlier.

In a further case, where the scratch is less than the threshold, it may be desirable to add some noise to the interpolated new pixels. It is preferable to sample noise from the actual lateral picture line that pixels
20 to be replaced are located in. Thus, a region of consecutive pixels, typically 20 pixels long, that has a maximum amplitude around a mean of typically + or - 5 pixels is taken from the lateral line. This amplitude is stored as a noise signal such that the first value of
25 the noise buffer is read to add (or subtract) to the first interpolated value in the scratch region and so on. Because this procedure is carried out on a line by line basis, there is no structured noise visible, as there would be if the noise were only calculated from
30 one line.

There may however be a case where no region is found along a lateral line which meets the criteria (+ or - 5 pixels variation). In that case, noise can be generated from a mathematical model of a random noise
35 generator, scaled to a user defined range. Programming languages such as FORTRAN offer the facility to generate scaled random numbers, and many computer operating

systems provide subroutines for doing this.

Alternatively, mathematical routines such as starting with a defined 8 bit number and squaring it, which will result in a 16 bit number, and extracting the middle eight digits from the 16 will result in a random sequence. Having generated the number, and scaled it by a multiplier typically of 4, these values can be added and subtracted to the interpolated pixels. It is also sometimes desirable to add this noise either side of the join of pixels in the image shifting case above.

A further implementation of the above involves dynamic scratch detection. Because of the nature of motion picture film, the scratches are vertical relative to the film frames, or nearly vertical. Thus if a scratch is indicated by an operator starting in column x of a film frame, there is a high probability of finding the scratch in the next film frame also on column x . This is shown in Figure 2. It is better to look in column x plus or minus a threshold, typically 5 columns either way. This allows for scratches to be nearly vertical, as opposed to vertical. This detection method from frame to frame allows better detection between real scratches and vertical picture information, such as doorways etc. It is found preferable to alternate search directions for the scratch from frame to frame. For example, x , $x+1$, $x-1$, $x+2$, $x-2$, $x+3$, etc, rather than x , $x+1$, $x+2$, $x+3$, then $x-1$, $x-2$, $x-3$.

A further embodiment of the invention provides a method for restoring film due to degradation from dirt which has built up on the film surface. It is inevitable that old film material will get dirt particles attached to it. Whilst there are many film cleaning techniques, they are never perfect, and dirt is always present to some degree or another in old film material.

It is possible to detect dirt because of the fact that it will not be present on consecutive film frames. Therefore initially, the second frame of a motion

picture sequence is analysed to test for dirt. Pixels in the digital image corresponding to this film frame are identified by comparing the pixel value with the upper threshold (white dirt) and lower threshold (black dirt).
5 Typically these thresholds are 245 and 10 respectively, but can be changed under operator control. The (x,y) addresses of the pixels that fall outside of the range between the upper and lower thresholds are then stored in a list. For each of the pixels on the list, the pixel
10 values on the previous frame (frame 1) and the following frame (frame 3) are compared to the value in frame 2. Only if the pixel is seen to be dirt on frame 2, i.e. to be outside of the range between the upper and lower thresholds, and not on frames 1 and 3 is the pixel
15 identified as actually corresponding to dirt on the film. This is because if the pixel is identified as corresponding to dirt in the same place in more than one frame, then it is probably picture detail.

Having decided, for example, that the pixel at
20 frame 2, address (x,y) does correspond to dirt, it is necessary to correct it. This is done by temporal interpolation. Thus the pixel value of this frame is replaced with the interpolated value from pixel (x,y) on frame 1 and pixel (x,y) on frame 3.

25 In a further improvement of the dirt removal system, it has been realised that dirt particles are not usually sharp, but have grey edges. Thus, as shown in Figure 3, for genuinely detected pixels corresponding to dirt particles on the film, a neighbouring region of
30 width typically one pixel around the pixels identified as corresponding to dirt on the film is defined such that the pixels in this neighbouring region are also treated as corresponding to dirt on the film when correcting the digital image.

35 A third source of degradation in motion picture film is flicker.

Flicker is identified in the standard manner.

Therefore, an operator will play back a sequence of digital images obtained from scanning the frames of cinematographic film and the flicker will be visible to him due to the variation in light level of the frames.

5 The operator then selects those images (typically corresponding to about one in every three or four frames) which have a noticeably lower light level as the images requiring flicker correction.

10 According to one embodiment of the invention, the flicker is corrected for by segmenting each image into three regions. Firstly, dark picture regions (i.e. regions having pixels with an average value below a value of typically 96) do not exhibit a flicker effect. Thus, any such dark picture regions are ignored by the
15 correction system. The segmentation of dark picture regions is carried out using known segmentation techniques in which local area averages of pixel values are obtained.

20 Regions above the dark threshold are further segmented into regions that show motion between consecutive frames, and those that are stationary. This can be done by temporal thresholding. If pixel (x,y) in frame t is compared to the value of pixel (x,y) in frame t+1 and t-1, and it is very similar numerically to the
25 values of pixel (x,y) in frame t+1 and t-1 (i.e. the difference between the pixel values is less than about 24), then it is considered to be stationary. If it is not within a defined threshold, it is deemed to be in a region of motion.

30 An example of the segmentation of the images is given by consecutive frames showing a man in dark clothing in which his hand is moving across his body. In each consecutive frame, the dark clothing will be identified as being below the dark threshold and so will
35 be ignored when correcting for flicker effects. The man's head and any light background will have a similar value in each image, i.e. the value will only vary by

the amount caused by the flicker and so the system will identify these regions as being stationary. In contrast, in regions where the man's hand (which is light) has moved relative to the dark suit on a frame by frame basis, there will be a steep change in pixel values between light and dark. Thus, the region across which the man's hand is moving will be identified as a region of motion.

To correct for the flicker the stationary parts of the picture are treated differently to motion parts. For stationary parts flicker frames (or at least the non-dark parts of flicker frames) are replaced by an interpolated value between frame $t-1$ and $t+1$. For motion parts this is not possible as the picture would smear if this were done. The pixel values for these regions are therefore rescaled according to the following formula

$$\text{Pixel Out} = K \times (\text{Pixel in-Dark Threshold}) + \text{Dark threshold}$$

Where the dark threshold will typically be value 96 as discussed above.

The constant K from the above is equation is determined from the equation:

$$K = B_u / B_f$$

where B_u is the average brightness of an object in the image in which no flicker is visible and B_f is the average brightness of the object in an image exhibiting flicker.

It will be appreciated that the embodiments described above relate to preferred embodiments only of the invention and do not in any way limit the scope of the invention as described above.

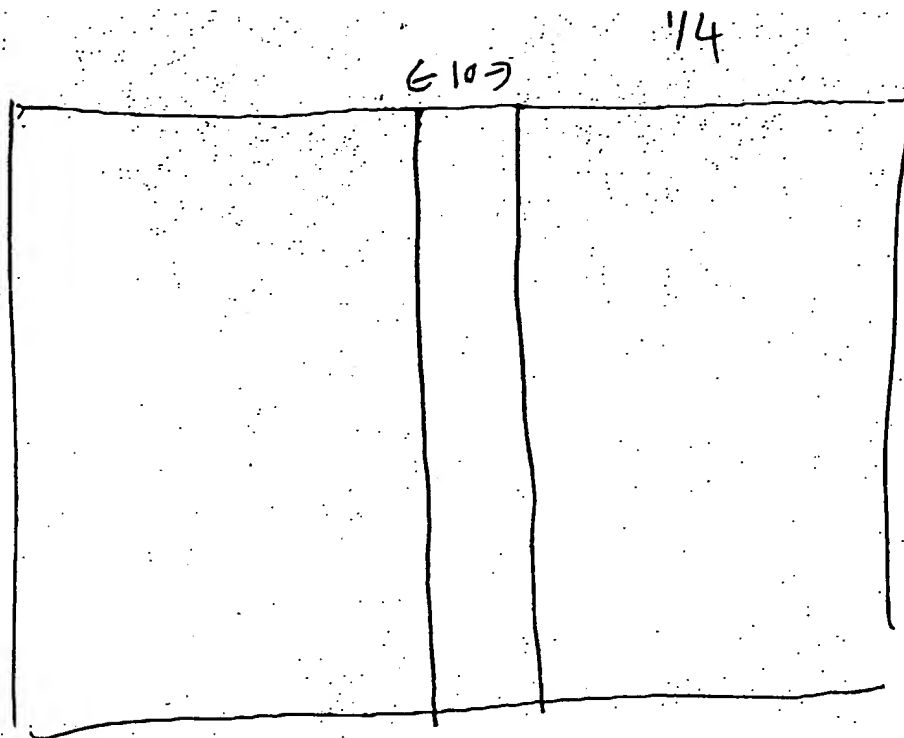


Fig 1a) - PICTURE WITH SCRATCH 10
PIXELS WIDE

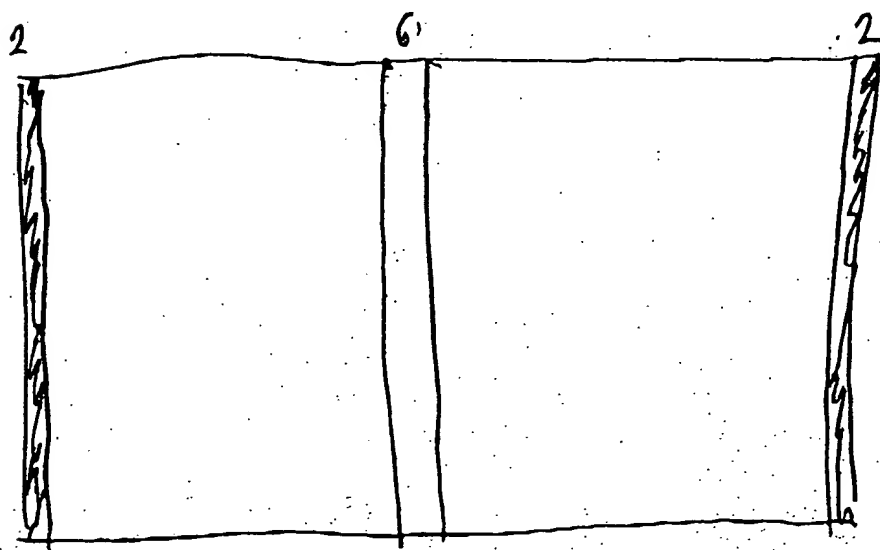


Fig 1b) - Scratch 'narrowing', by moving
both picture halves in 2 pixels

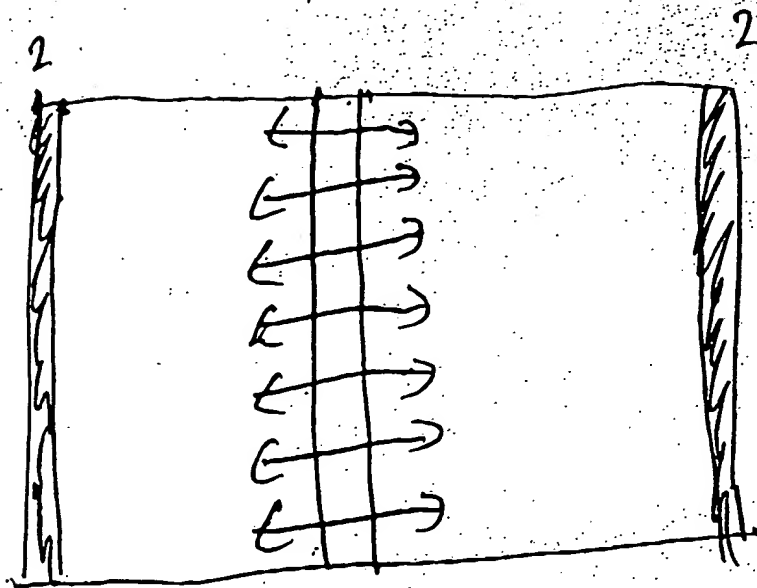
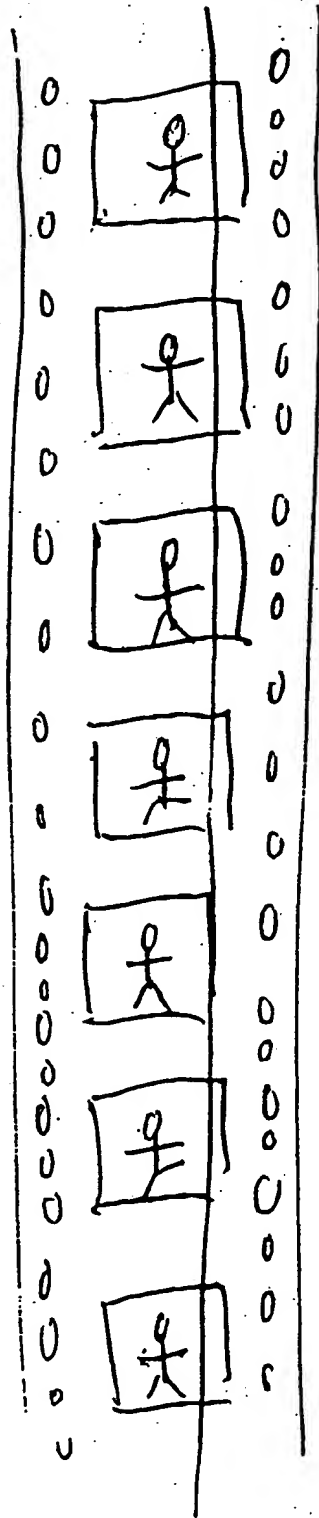


FIG 1c) - INTERPOLATION OVER SCRATCH THAT HAS BEEN 'NARROWED'.

3/4



MOTION
PICTURE
FILM

FIG 2

— SEVERAL

SCRATCH

RUNNING

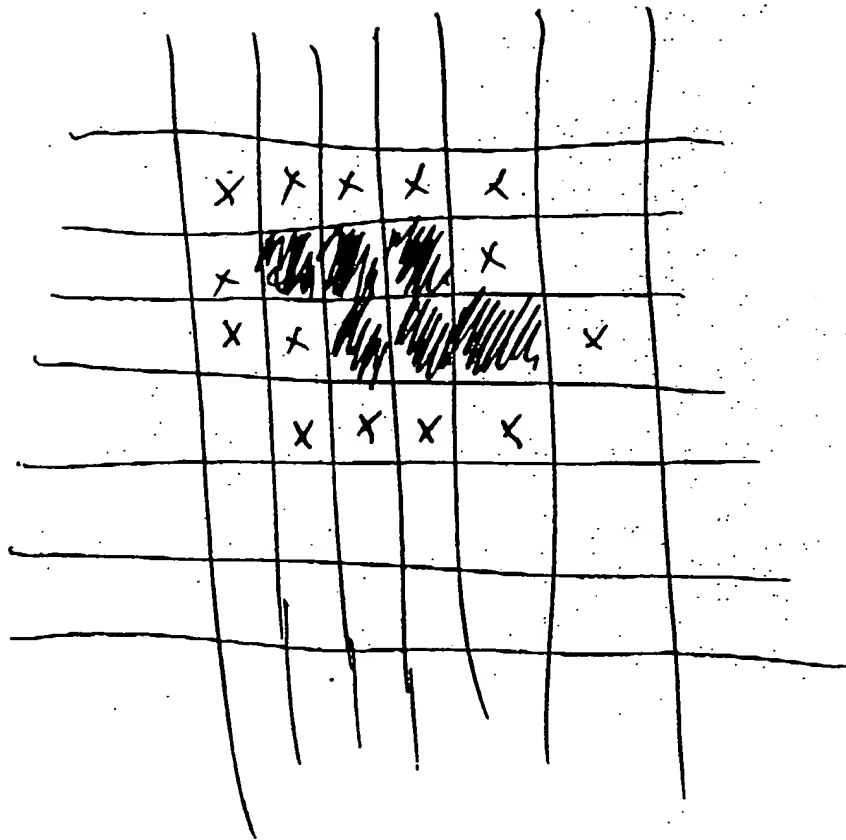
THROUGH

SEVERAL


FRAMES

SCRATCH
RUNNING
THROUGH

MAY FILM FRAMES



DIGITAL
PICTURE
ELEMENTS

 = OUTLINED AS DIRT


 = NEIGHBOR OF DIRT - TREAT
AS DIRT ANYWAY

FIGURE 3 - DIRT